

CLAIMS

1. A window for use in an adapter (3) for an IR gas analyser for the analysis of respiratory gases, where the gases flow through a through-penetrating passageway (9) in the adapter (3) with a window (8) disposed on mutually opposite sides of the passageway (9) so that an IR beam can be sent through the windows (8) and the passageway (9) containing said breathing gases, characterised in that the window (8) is a one-piece structure made of plastic material and having a round basic shape that includes a surrounding edge (8'') and a central part (8') which is sunken in relation to said edge (8'') and which constitutes the window through which the IR rays shall be able to pass.
2. A window according to Claim 1, characterised in that the plastic material is a polyolefin, preferably an HD polyethylene.
3. A window according to Claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the plastic material includes a surface tension modifying substance.
4. A window according to any one of the preceding Claims, characterised in that the window is formed by an injection moulding process.
5. A window according to any one of the preceding Claims, characterised in that the central part (8') of the window is arched in a direction away from the surrounding edge (8'').
6. A window according to any one of the preceding Claims, characterised in that the window has

been glued in a recess in a wall surrounding the through-penetrating passageway (9) in the adapter (3).

7. A window according to any one of Claims 1-5, characterised in that the window is fastened by ultrasound-welding or heat-welding in a recess in a wall surrounding the through-penetrating passageway (9) in the adapter (3).

10 8. A method of producing a window in accordance with any one of Claims 1-7, characterised by forming the window (8) by injection moulding a thermoplastic material in a mould in which injection of the plastic material into the mould is effected centrally in the centre of the ultimate
15 or forthcoming window.

9. A method according to Claim 8, characterised by mixing a surface tension modifying substance in the thermoplastic material prior to the injection moulding process.
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10. A method according to Claim 8 or 9, characterised by effecting the injection moulding process in a preheated mould tool.